

PREFIX /um-/ DALAM BAHASA MANDAILING***PREFIX /um-/ IN MANDAILING LANGUAGE*****Azhary Tambusai^{1*}, Khairina Nasution², Khairawati³**^{1*} English Education Study Program, Faculty of Teachers' Training and Education, Universitas Muslim Nusantara Al-Washliyah, Jl. Garu II No. 93, Medan, North Sumatera, Indonesia^{2, 3} Linguistics Study Program, Faculty of Cultural Science, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Jl. Universitas No.19, Padang Bulan, Kec. Medan Baru, Medan, 20155, North Sumatera, Indonesia

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Dalam Bahasa Mandailing ditemukan dua bentuk linguistik /um-/ dan /-um-/ yang memiliki bentuk dan makna yang sama. Masalah yang mungkin timbul adalah apakah kedua bentuk linguistik tersebut merupakan alomorf dari morfem yang sama atau morfem yang berdiri sendiri. Untuk mengatasi masalah tersebut, digunakanlah teori yang menekankan pada pentingnya bentuk dan makna untuk mengidentifikasi sebuah morfem. Dengan menggunakan teori ini, dapat dinyatakan bahwa bentuk /um-/ dan /-um-/ merupakan alomorf dari morfem yang sama, yaitu /um-/. Proses morfofonemik dalam pembentukan prefiks /um-/ dan /-um-/ disebabkan oleh kendala fonologis. Maka morfem /um-/ dapat diidentifikasi sebagai prefiks yang dapat berdiri sendiri. Prefiks /um-/ memiliki distribusi yang sejajar dengan sufiks /-ani/. Kedua imbuhan tersebut dapat digabungkan dengan kata dasar yang sama dan menghasilkan makna yang sama.

ABSTRACT

In Mandailing Language two linguistic forms /um-/ and /-um-/ that have equal form and meaning are found. The problem that may arise is whether the two linguistic forms are allomorphs of the same morpheme or separate morphemes that stand alone. To solve the problem, theory that stresses on the importance of form and meaning for identifying a morpheme is adopted. By using this theory, it can be stated that the forms /um-/ and /-um-/ are allomorphs of the same morpheme, that is /um-/. The morphophonemic process in forming prefix /um-/ and /-um-/ is caused by phonological constraints. Then the morpheme /um-/ can be identified as a prefix that can stand by itself. Prefix /um-/ has a parallel distribution with suffix /-ani/. The two affixes can be combined with the same stem and produce the same meaning.

INTRODUCTION

Mandailing community is one of the sub-ethnic communities in North Sumatra. Mandailing people have clans that show their descent according to the father's line (patrilineal). Mandailing people have language and culture as a symbol of identity and manifestation of existence. The existence in question is as a social being whose society is formed by language and culture.

Mandailing language functions as a means of communication between families, customs, literary language, cultural language and as a language of instruction in elementary schools. Given the importance of the function of this regional language, Mandailing language needs to be fostered and preserved. One way to build it is to intensify research activities on this language. By intensifying

research activities on this language means helping to foster and explore linguistic phenomena that have not been found in this language.

This research discusses morphology in Mandailing language. Morphology is part of linguistics that studies the intricacies of words and the functions of changes in word forms, both grammatical functions and semantic functions. In other words, morphology discusses morphemes. Morphemes are part of the smallest linguistics that have no similarity in form and meaning with other linguistic forms.

Morphemes include abstract forms while the realization of morphemes in concrete form in speech is allomorphs. So, allomorphs are real or exist. In general, a morpheme has only one allomorph. But there are also morphemes that are realized in several allomorphs that match the morpheme. For example, the morpheme /ber-/ which is also a prefix in Indonesian has three allomorphs, namely /ber-/ , /be-/ , and /bel-/ for example in the words play, breed, work, and learn and the morpheme /me-/ which is a prefix has allomorphs in the form of /me-/ , /mem-/ , /men-/ , /meny-/ , /meng-/ , and /menge-/ in the words help, educate, menyayur, roll, and drill. In addition, in the Loinang language in Central Sulawesi province, the morpheme /-um-/ which is in the form of an infix has an allomorph in the form of /-um-/. This morpheme only appears when the /-um-/ morpheme meets the basic form that begins with /t/, /i/, /p/, /u/, /g/, /ɛ/, /t-u/, /t-i/ in the words [tuminjo], [pumuyo?], [gumensot], [tumua], and [tuminʔkan] (Djindan: 2015).

In the Mandailing language, the prefix /maN-/ is also found which has allomorphs in the form of /mam-/ , /man-/ , /maŋ-/ , /mah-/ , /andha-/ , and /ma-/ ; /paN-/ is a prefix which has allomorphs in the form of /pam-/ , /pan-/ , /paŋ-/ , /pah-/ , /wellha-/ , and /pa-/ . The prefix /saN-/ has allomorphs in the form of /sam-/ , /san-/ , /saŋ-/ , /sal-/ , and /sar-/ . The suffix /-kon/ which has allomorphs in the form of /-kon/ and /-hon/.

The research on affixation in the Mandailing language was generally studied by Lubis (1978). In this study, there is no distinction between the affix /maN-/ and the affix /ma/ ; /paN-/ with /pa-/ ; /saN-/ with /sa-/ . Apart from that, it is still considered that the /um-/ morph and the /-um-/ morph are two different affixes. This research is only limited to the Pakantan dialect. Meanwhile, research on Mandailing language affixations by Siahaan (1984) has indeed begun to distinguish between affixes as above, but still considers the morphs /um-/ and /-um-/ as stand-alone affixes. These two studies do not explain the meaning of affixes in context, so the meaning of these affixes is still difficult to understand.

An interesting thing in this research was the discovery of the prefix /um-/ which has allomorphs in the form of the prefix /um-/ and the infix /-um-/. The occurrence of this form is caused by phonological constraints which will be discussed below. Thus, the problem in this research is related to whether the morphs /um-/ and /-um-/ come from the same affix or are two different affixes. The location of this research was carried out in Panyabungan Sub-district. This research is qualitative research with a structural approach by Nida (1963) which considers form and meaning in determining morphemes. Data collection used the Listening and Speaking methods and the data analysis method used the Distributional Method using the lapse technique and the change technique (Sudaryanto: 2015).

In this research the author will focus on one of the studies of linguistics, namely morphology. Pratama, et.al. (2021) says that morphology is a science that studies word forms. Kasir (2024) states that morphology is a part of linguistics alongside phonology, syntax and semantics which specializes in studying, analyzing, or explaining the form or structure of words which reveal smaller units which are their elements or parts. A similar opinion was expressed by Chaer (2008) & Muslich (2007).

Some linguists argue that meaning components are a characteristic in determining morphemes. Chaer (2008) states that morphemes are the smallest linguistic forms that do not have the same form and meaning as other linguistic forms. Muslich (2007) states that morphemes are the smallest units that individually contain meaning.

Apart from that, there are several opinions which say that the meaning component is a characteristic in determining morphemes. Puspita (2020) explains that morphemes as the smallest grammatical units make a huge contribution to word formation. Mahamu & Sofyan (2021) state that morphemes are the smallest and most meaningful grammatical unit. In line with this, Simaremare, et. al (2024) said that morphemes are the main ingredients in a morphological process, some of which can stand alone in ordinary speech, have grammatically independent properties and some of which go

through a morphological process first. The same thing was stated by Nasution (2010) and Chaer (2008) who said that to determine whether a morpheme is or not, you must compare the form in its presence with other forms. If these forms can be present repeatedly with other forms, then that form is a morpheme. Chaer (2008) and Kasir (2024) divide morphemes into free morphemes and bound morphemes. Free morphemes are morphemes that without being related to other morphemes can be directly used in speech. For example, the morphemes /go home/ and /go/, while bound morphemes are morphemes that must first be combined with other morphemes to be used in speech. The opinion above emphasizes the meaning component as a characteristic to determine a morpheme. So, one morpheme only has one meaning and if the morpheme is different, the meaning is also different.

Ramlan (1985) states that a morpheme is the smallest grammatical unit that does not have other units as elements. With this rule, it is as if the linguist believes that form is a characteristic of a morpheme. In fact, in his book it is explained that one form sometimes has more than one meaning and depends on the background of the form itself. He explained that the various forms of /ber-/ found in Indonesian can be seen through the basic word form categories. The various meanings are caused by differences in the basic form categories attached to the /ber-/ form itself. The form {ber-} in the example above means 'carrying out activities', if the base form attached to it is in the verb category, and means 'driving', if the basic form attached to it is in the noun category which refers to the type of vehicle.

In connection with the explanation above, in the Mandailing language the form /mar-/ is found in the word /marjagal/ which means 'to do an action' and the word /markareta/ which means 'to ride'. Differences in meaning occur in the two forms of /mar-/ above, because the basic form of the word /marjagal/ is a verb, while the basic form of the word /markareta/ is a noun. With a theory like the one above, an explicit explanation of the meaning of an affix can be done by considering the grammatical meaning of the affix and the categorical membership of its basic form.

Furthermore, Ramlan (1985) and Chaer (2008) put forward six complementary principles to facilitate the recognition of morphemes. The six principles of morpheme recognition are:

1. Units that have the same phonological structure and meaning are a morpheme.
2. Units that have different phonological structures are a morpheme, when those units have the same meaning or meaning, and the difference in phonological structure can be explained phonologically.
3. Units that have different phonological structures, even if the differences cannot be explained phonologically, can still be considered as one morpheme, if they have the same meaning or meaning, and have a complementary distribution.
4. If in a series of structures a unit is parallel with a void, then the void is a morpheme, that is what is called a zero morpheme.
5. Units that have the same phonological structure may be one morpheme, or they may also be different morphemes.
6. Each separable unit is a morpheme.

The six principles above show the importance of observing form and meaning in determining morphemes, because observing form will facilitate efforts to determine morphemes, because form is one of the concrete components of language, while observing meaning will help determine a form that is formally the same. but the identity of the morphemes is different. For example, in Mandailing language the writer finds the form /ma-/ which acts as an independent affix, and the form /ma-/ which acts as a member of the affix /maN-/.

The opinion that forms and meaning are important in determining morphemes is in line with the opinion of Ariyani & Megaria (2018), saying that morphemes are part of a language unit that combines form and meaning. Therefore, determining the form of a morpheme can be seen from the meaning because that is the main guide for determining a morpheme.

Based on the description above, it needs to be stated that the morpheme theory that will be used in this research is the morpheme theory proposed by Ramlan (1985). Then another thing that needs to be stated here is related to the principles of the approach that will be used in this research. Considering that this research is descriptive, the analytical principles proposed by Nida (1963) were used in this research. The principle states "no part of a language can be adequately described without reference to all other parts", which means that no part of speech can be described completely without being linked to other parts of speech.

In line with the above, research that is at the morphological level and has a target object in the form of a form that functions as a morpheme, requires syntactic analysis. It is said that because to determine whether a particular lingual unit is really an affix or not and to find out the meaning

generated by that affix, it is not enough to look at the lingual unit in a morphological series, but it must also be at the syntactic level. For example, to determine whether the form /um-/ is an affix or not in Mandailing language, you can see the following example.

- a. *Umjeges* aŋginia ŋon aŋkaŋna.
'Her sister is prettier than her sister'
- b. *Um partolot* inda ilehen ia iinjam.
'He didn't even give me a pencil to borrow'

The form /um-/ in example (a) is an affix, because between the form /um-/ and the other forms that follow it, no other element can be inserted, while the form /um-/ in example (b) is not an affix, but is wrong one of the affirmative elements, and between the um form and the form that follows it, other elements can still be inserted. For more clarity, compare data (a) and (b) above with data (a1) and (b1) below.

- a1. *Umsotikjeges* aŋginia ŋon aŋkaŋna.
'Slightly prettier than her sister'
- b1. *Um sada* partolot inda ilehen ia iinjam.
'He didn't even give me a pencil to borrow'

From the examples above, the position of a form in a sentence determines the identity of that form. Thus, it can be said that morpheme analysis is not enough to do with morphological analysis, but also requires syntactic analysis. This method as above is also used by Kridalaksana (2023) and Muhajir (1984).

In word formation, morphological processes occur. The morphological process is a way of forming words by connecting one morpheme with another morpheme either through the affixation process in the form of prefixes, infixes, suffixes and confixes. Furthermore, considering that this research focuses on affixes, it is also necessary to put forward a theory about affixes themselves. Ramlan (1985:50) states that affixes are bound grammatical units which in a word are elements that are not the main word, which could attach to other units to form new words or main words. Then Pratama, et.al (2021) explained that affixation is the process of adding affixes to basic words to form new morphemes or new words. Meanwhile, Rofiq & Nuzula (2021) also say that affixation is the process of forming words by affixing affixes to basic forms, whether in the form of the main word, the origin of the word, or other word forms.

Affixes consist of prefixes, infixes, suffixes, simulfixes, confixes, combinations of affixes, and suprafixes (Pratami, et.al., 2023). In line with this, Pratama, et.al (2021) explains that affixation consists of (1) prefix (prefix), (2) infix (insertion), (3) suffix (suffix), (4) simulfix, (5) confix (prefix and suffix), (6) suprafix, (7) affix combination (affix combination). The morphological process does not only involve affixing but can also take the form of repeating words in a single form which is usually called reduplication.

Prefixes are affixes that are added in front of basic forms such as the morpheme /ber-/ in the word cycling. Furthermore, Arifin & Junaiyah (2007) added that the prefix attached to the front of the base form may be a base word and may also be an invented word. Meanwhile, an infix is an affix that is added or inserted in the middle of the base form. For example, the infix /-ir-/ in Indonesian is jagged (Nasution: 2010 and Arifin & Junaiyah: 2007). Suffixes are affixes that are added at the end of the basic form, for example the affix /-an/ in the word drink (Chaer: 1994, Rofiq and Nuzula: 2021). The confix is a combination of affixes that are attached together to one basic form and support one function. Another opinion says that a confix is a combination of prefixes and suffixes that form a single unit and are attached simultaneously to the basic form. For example, the form /ber-an/ in the word arriving (Chaer: 1994). Arifin & Junaiyah (2007) call it a split affix which is placed simultaneously on the base. This confix is a single affix that has a unified form and a unified meaning. Rofiq and Nuzula (2021) explain that there are four groups in the affixation process, namely as follows. 1) Prefix (prefix), an affix attached to the beginning of the base word. For example, the prefix refers to the word got. 2) Infix (insertion), an affix attached to the base word. For example, the infix -el- in the word palm. 3) Suffix (ending), an affix attached to the end of the base word. For example, the suffix -kan in the verb 4) Konfix (divided affix), an affix attached to the beginning and end of the base word. For example, the role of the word friendship.

METHOD

According to Sudaryanto's idea (2015) linguistic research can be completed with optimal results, if it is carried out through 3 strategic stages, namely the data collection stage, the data analysis stage, and the data analysis results presentation stage.

At the data collection stage, the skill method was used using fishing, note-taking and recording techniques. The fishing technique was carried out so that the informant provided speech that was in accordance with the type of data expected in the research. The recording technique is used to re-check the data that has been recorded. In carrying out the recording, efforts were made to ensure that the informants were not influenced by the recording process, so that their use of language remained reasonable. After the recording process, it is recorded on the data card, then continued with data classification and data analysis. For data analysis, the matching method was used with the comparison technique and the addition method with the insert technique. The conjunction technique is used to differentiate between the morph /um-/ which is in the form of a prefix and the morph /-um-/ which is in the form of an infix. Then the insertion technique is used to find out whether the morpheme {um-} is really an affix or not.

Next, to present the data analysis stage, informal methods were used. The detailed use of data collection methods and techniques can be seen in Sudaryanto (2015).

Results and Discussion

Regarding the Issue of Linguistic Forms of /um-/ and /-um-/

In the Mandailing language, the following data is found.

1. /umdao/	'further'	Basic words with initial phoneme /d/
2. /umlinjaŋ/	'longer'	----► Basic words with initial phoneme /l/
3. /umtabo/	'better'	----► Basic words with initial phoneme /t/
4. /umhoriŋ/	'drier'	----► Basic words with initial phoneme /h/
5. /umsiak/	'spicier'	----► Basic words with initial phoneme /s/
6. /umjeges/	'more beautiful'	----► Basic words with initial phoneme /j/
7. /umŋali/	'colder'	----► Basic words with initial phoneme /n/
8. /umpiak/	'more painful'	----► Basic words with initial phoneme /n/
9. /dumao/	'further'	----► Basic words with initial phoneme /d/
10. /luminjaŋ/	'longer'	----► Basic words with initial phoneme /l/
11. /tumabo/	'better'	----► Basic words with initial phoneme /t/
12. /humoriŋ/	'drier'	----► Basic words with initial phoneme /h/
13. /sumiak/	'spicier'	----► Basic words with initial phoneme /s/
14. /jumeges/	'more beautiful'	----► Basic words with initial phoneme /j/
15. /ŋumali/	'colder'	----► Basic words with initial phoneme /n/
16. /ɲumiak/	'more painful'	----► Basic words with initial phoneme /n/

When looking at data 1-8, the form /um-/ will be obtained, and when looking at data 9-16, the form /-um-/ will be interpreted. These two forms have the same phonological structure and meaning and can be attached to the same basic form. Based on the principles of morpheme identification as stated above, we will assume that the two um forms in the data above are members of one morpheme. What is a morpheme is /um-/.

One thing that is of interest here is why different allomorphs are produced from the same morpheme, in this case /um-/ which is in the form of a prefix and /-um-/ which is in the form of an infix. To find out why, let us look at the following data.

17. /umbontar/	'whiter'	----► Basic words with initial phoneme /b/
18. /umpondok/	'shorter'	----► Basic words with initial phoneme /p/
19. /ummomo/	'easier'	----► Basic words with initial phoneme /m/
20. /umasok/	'slower'	----► Basic words with initial phoneme /a/
21. /umibo/	'sadder'	----► Basic words with initial phoneme /i/
22. /umenjeŋ/	'more spoiled'	----► Basic words with initial phoneme /e/

23. /umurgit/	'more flirtatious'	----► Basic words with initial phoneme /u/
24. * /umoruk/	'noisier'	----► Basic words with initial phoneme /o/
25. * /bumontar/	'whiter'	----► Basic words with initial phoneme /b/
26. * /pumondok/	'shorter'	----► Basic words with initial phoneme /p/
27. * /mumomo/ 'easier'		----► Basic words with initial phoneme /m/
28. * /aumsok/	'slower'	----► Basic words with initial phoneme /a/
29. * /iumbo/	'sadder'	----► Basic words with initial phoneme /i/
30. * /eumnjeŋ/ 'more spoiled'		----► Basic words with initial phoneme /e/
31. * /uumrgit/	'more flirtatious'	----► Basic words with initial phoneme /u/
32. * /oumruk/	'noisier'	----► Basic words with initial phoneme /o/

By comparing data 17-24 and 25-32 it will be seen that in data 17-24 the /um-/ morph can be attached to the basic form which has the initial phoneme /b/, /p/, /m/, and vowel, whereas in data 25 - 32 combinations of the morph /um-/ with a base form that has the initial phoneme /b/, /p/, /m/, and a vowel become unacceptable. The inadmissibility of the data in examples 25-32 is caused by phonological constraints. The /-um-/ morph cannot be attached to the basic form which has the initial phoneme bilabial consonant /b/, /p/, /m/, and vowel.

From the description above, it can be determined that the /um-/ morph and the /-um-/ morph are members of one morpheme. The morpheme is /um-/, the morpheme /um-/ was chosen as the morpheme symbol, because this morpheme has a wider distribution to be able to attach to the basic form.

Determining the Morpheme /um-/ as an Affix

As explained above, the morpheme /um-/ has two allomorphs, namely the /um-/morph and the /-um-/ morph. These two allomorphs occur based on their phonological environment. By referring to the concept of affixes, the identity of the morpheme /um-/ can be determined as an affix, in this case a prefix, because it is always located in front of the base form, has grammatical meaning and can be attached to other base forms.

Furthermore, from the research results obtained, it is known that the prefix /um-/ can only be attached to the basic form of the adjective class and expresses the meaning 'more'. So that the meaning of this prefix becomes clear, see the following example.

1. *Umloja* ia i son.
'He's more tired here'
2. *Tumoraŋ* i sadu noŋ i son.
'It's brighter there than here'

The form /um-/ (example 1) comes from the base form /loja/ 'tired' and the form /-um-/ (example 2) comes from the base form /torah/ 'bright'.

The Relationship Between the Prefix /um-/ and the Suffix /-an/

As explained above, the prefix /um-/ can be attached to the base form of the adjective class and express the meaning 'more'. Then, from the results of further research, it was found that the prefix /um-/ in certain positions and contexts had a parallel distribution with the suffix /-an/ as can be seen in the following data.

33. /potanŋ/	'benighted'	/potan/	'night'
34. /udanan/	'getting rained on'	/udan/	'rain'
35. /hodokan/	'sweat'	/hodok/	'sweat'
36. /anŋunan/	'swing'	/anŋun/	'swing'
37. /tiopan/	'hold'	/tiop/	'holder'
38. /timbanŋan/	'scales'	/timbanŋ/	'weigh'
39. /sapaan/	'greeting'	/sapa/	'ask'
40. /tanŋunan/	'dependents'	/tanŋun/	'endure'
41. /paetan/	'more bitter'	/paet/	bitter
42. /gorsinŋan/	'more yellow'	/gorsinŋ/	yellow
43. /rataan/	'greener'	/rata/	green

If we observe data 33-35, it will be seen that the suffix /-an/ is attached to the basic form of the noun class and functions to form the verb class. The resulting meaning states 'suffering' and 'suffering'. In the example 36-38 suffix /-an/ is attached to the basic form of the verb class and functions to form nouns. The resulting meaning states 'tool'. Meanwhile, in examples 39-40 the suffix /-an/ is attached to the precategorial base form and functions to form nouns and express the meaning 'in', while in examples 41-43 the suffix /-an/ is attached to the base form of the adjective and expresses the meaning 'more'.

From the data listed above, the prefix /um-/ has a parallel distribution with the suffix /-an/ only in comparative form. For more details, see the following example.

1. Umpaet ubat on η on adu.
'This medicine is more bitter than that'
2. Gumorsi η abitku η on abitmu.
'My cloth is more yellow than yours'
3. Paetan ubat on η on adu.
'This medicine is more bitter than that'
4. Gorsinan abitku η on abitmu.
'My cloth is more yellow than yours'

Conclusion

Based on the simple description of the /um-/ morpheme above, the following conclusions can be expressed. In the Mandailing language, the morpheme /um-/ is found which has allomorphs in the form of the prefix /um-/ and the infix /-um-/. The occurrence of allomorphs in the form of prefixes and infixes is due to phonological constraints. The /um-/ morph can be attached to all basic forms of adjectives, while the /-um-/ morph cannot be attached to basic forms of adjectives which have the initial phoneme of the bilabial consonant /b/, /p/, /m/, and vowel. Then the morpheme /um-/ can be identified as an affix, in this case a prefix, because it is always located in front of the base form, has grammatical meaning, and can be attached to other base forms.

Furthermore, the prefix /um-/ has a parallel distribution with the suffix /-an/. It is said that, because these two affixes can be attached to the same basic form and give rise to the same meaning. These two affixes have parallel distribution only in comparative form.

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